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Miscellaneous.

EIGHTY LIVES LOST IN A COLLIERY.

A fearful catastrophe happened on the 2nd of March by an explosion of gas in Burradon Colliery, Northumberland, England. About 120 men and boys were at work in the pit at the time, of which number more than 80 were killed. Two explosions occurred, the first about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, which was slight and alarmed only a few lads. The second explosion occurred about three minutes afterwards, and was so violent that all the workmen made an immediate effort to escape from the pit, but only about 30 were successful. Most of the others perished from the stifling effects of the choke-damp. An awful wail arose in the cottages belonging to the men down in the pit as the intelligence reached their families, and the women and children flocked to the pit mouth, when a frightful scene ensued as the men and lads who had escaped were brought to bank. Hundreds of persons remained on the bank all night, many of them women and children, shivering in the cold air, in breathless hope that some one would come out of the pit to give them intelligence of father, brother, husband, or son, but upon whom they were never destined to gaze again, except as a blackened corpse. A walk through the village on Saturday afternoon showed that in every third house there was a corpse, or that preparations were made for one that was expected from the pit.—*London paper.*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY IN EUROPE.—The 22d of February was celebrated in Berlin at the residence of Hon. Jos. A. Wright, U. S. Minister. Among the speakers were gentlemen from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. In Copenhagen, the day was celebrated for the first time at the residence of Hon Jas. M. Buchanan, the American minister. There were six or seven princes and princesses present. A letter says;

The various rooms were beautifully decorated and appropriately arranged for the occasion. The portrait of Washington occupied a prominent position, exquisitely ornamented with wreaths of flowers and evergreens. The "star spangled banner," with her thirty three stars and thirteen stripes, was entwined with the royal Danish flag, and so tastefully arranged, too, that the success was the admiration of the assembled guests. The entrance to the apartments was carpeted and on each side were arranged flowers and various kinds of shrubbery. The plate used upon the occasion was purchased by Mr Buchanan in Paris. It was ornamented with the richest artistic workmanship. It has been said that there never was such a profusion of delicious beverages at an entertainment in this city before.

SOAKING SEEDS BEFORE SOWING.

This practice is not as extensively adopted in this country as it might be with advantage both for the farm and the garden.—In this respect we are far behind a people whom we are apt to regard with feelings nearly approaching to contempt. There are few, probably, either in England or this country, who are not disposed to think themselves much superior to the Chinese, and yet, in one respect at least, we think they are much in advance of most farmers in either England or America. Liebig states, in his "Letters on Modern Agriculture," that no Chinese farmer sows a seed before it has been soaked in liquid manure diluted with water, and has begun to germinate; and that experience has taught him that this operation tends not only to promote the more rapid and vigorous growth and development of the plant, but also to protect the seed from the ravages of worms and insects. There would be not only some trouble, but some inconveniences also in the adoption of this practice on an extended scale; but we are pretty confident, notwithstanding, that those who commence it on a small scale will find it productive of advantage enough to induce them to extend their operations. We may suggest that we have, on more than one occasion, been informed by one of our correspondents that he makes much use of hen manure in water as a soak for his seeds.

Country Gentleman.

An Irishman had been sick a long time, and while in that state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would come to. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, his friend Patrick asked him: "And how'll we know, Jimmy, yer dead? yer afther waking up every time." "Bring me a glass o' whiskey, and say to me here's till ye, Jimmy, an' if I don't rise an' dhrink, then bury me."

Interesting Discoveries in Africa.

From the Zambezi expedition intelligence has been received to a late date in December. Dr. Livingstone and his party were then at Kongone harbor, on the Zambesi delta, and were engaged in repairing their steam launch, the Ma Robert, the iron plates of which had been worn to the thinness of a wafer. They had returned from a second expedition up the Shire, in which they penetrated far up beyond Lake Shirwa to Lake Nyassa. The former they ascertained to be a sheet of water ninety miles in length, while the latter is of still larger magnitude, and one of the chain of lakes of which the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke are the continuation northward. Dr. Livingstone speaks in glowing terms of the country which he traversed, and has applied to the Church Missionary Society in London to exert themselves for occupying it as a most inviting mission field. Mr. Baines, the artist of the expedition, has been compelled from failing health to return to Capetown, but he proposes returning again to Zambezi. Mr. Thornton, the geologist, had proceeded in July last to the interior, on an independent expedition of his own, in company with some Portugese traders. And Dr. Livingstone, with his brother, Dr. Kirk, and Mr Rae, were to return to Tete with the Ma Robert, and thence overland by foot on a visit to the Makololo country. This Journey was expected to extend over a period of at least eight months.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COTTON REGION.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian —SIR: You are at liberty to publish the enclosed letter from the brother of Dr. Livingstone. He sends me six samples of cotton, which I value as follows: No. 1, 7¾d. to 7¾d.; No. 2, 6¾d. to 7.; No. 4, 6¾d to 6¾d.; No. 5, 5¼d. to 6d.; No. 6, 5¼d. to 5¾d.; all exceedingly useful qualities particularly the four first. The two last will be substitutes, till improved for East Indian cotton. The cotton may be seen here. Yours, &c.,

THOMAS CLEGG.

Mount street, Manchester, Feb. 20, 1860.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

RIVER SHIRE, Nov. 4, 1859.

MY DEAR MR. CLEGG: We have just returned from visiting the Lake Nyassa, the source of the river Shire, and what is of greater importance, have discovered a great cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing country. The cotton is of two kinds, native and foreign. The native is short in the staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. The foreign appears to be of good quality, with a staple from three-fourth inch to an inch in length. It is perenial, and requires planting only once in three years, while the native has to be planted annually in the highlands; yet the people prefer the latter, because, they say, it makes the stronger cloth. We remarked to a number of intelligent-looking men in one village, 'You should plant plenty of cotton, and perhaps the English will come soon and buy it.' 'Truly, the country is full of cotton,' replied one elderly man, who was a trader, and had travelled much; and our own observations confirmed the truth of this. Every where we saw it while passing through two and a half degrees of latitude, and it probably extends much further. Every family appears to have a piece of cotton ground, and it was gratifying to see how clear of weeds and grass they kept them. Doctors Livingstone and Kirk, while passing through part of the same region last April, saw cotton patches of from two to three acres each, though this time, on a different route, we did not observe any containing more than one-third of an acre. They were in general about a quarter of an acre each. In every village we saw men busy cleaning, spinning, and weaving cotton. The looms are of the simplest possible construction, and all the processes are exceedingly slow.

This vast cotton region is easily accessible. The Shire joins the Zambesi about 100 miles from the sea below the difficult parts of the latter river; and for 112 miles the Shire has a deep channel, the river being from 150 to 200 yards wide. One hundred and twelve miles from its mouth the cataracts commence, (lat. 15° 55′ S.,) and for thirty miles the river is not navigable (goods would have to be carried over land here) above the cataracts to the Lake Nyassa; sixty miles the river is again navigable, and how far to the north the great navigable lake extends we do not know. The natives said that it would take months to get to the head of the lake.

The Shire Valley is about 12 miles wide at the foot of the lake, but soon expands to 20 or 30, being bounded on both sides all the way by ranges of hills, the range on the east or left bank being very lofty. There is an exceedingly fertile plain on both sides of the river, (we travelled on the east of the river,) and pretty well cultivated on the Upper Shire, where it is about 1200 feet above the level of the sea. Ascending the eastern range of hills by a steep path, we soon reach a plateau 500 or 600 feet higher; a second ascent of 1000 feet, and we find another plateau, three or four miles wide, and in a short time we gain the highest part, upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and find ourselves on an extensive table land, which in these three distinct divisions extends some distance below the cataracts. This high table land is from 12 to 14 miles wide, and its eastern side slopes gradually down to Lake Tamandua or Shirwa, 1800 feet above the level of the sea, east of which we saw some lofty mountains.

On the table-land are numerous hills, and two mountains, Chuadzua, about 5,000 feet high; Zomba, at the northern extremity—which was ascended—from 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, and 20 miles long, from north to south. The whole of this country is remarkably well watered; wonderfully numerous are the streams and mountain rills of clear, cool, gushing water. Even Zomba has a river about 20 yards wide, flowing through a fine valley near its summit. On one occasion we passed 8 streams and a fine spring in a single hour, and this was at the end of the dry season.

These highlands seem to possess a salubrious climate; the air was bracing and we saw an unusually large number of old grey-headed men and women. The cotton country—not that merely where cotton can be easily grown, but where they are actually growing it—begins 20 or 30 miles below the cataracts, and extends up to the lake, and probably far beyond, both on the plains and in the highlands; the foreign cotton growing at the lake and in different places for 30 miles below, and also again below the cataracts, while the native is cultivated throughout the whole extent of country.—The people live in villages, and are pretty numerous; they seem to be an industrious race. Iron is dug out of the hills, and each village has one or two smelting houses. From their native iron they manufacture hoes, axes, spears, arrow-heads, knives, and numerous ornaments. Nearly all their own clothing they prepare themselves; it consists either of the bark of trees, skins of goats—for there are few or no wild animals in the hills or the well peopled plains—and native cloth; and they are also great cultivators of the soil; men, women, and children are often seen at work in the field. This seems really a fine country for benevolent enterprise—healthy highlands, and the materials for commerce and water cummunication, with but a single exception. Let a market be opened, or an agency be appointed for the purchase of their cotton, &c., and they will soon increase the amount raised to a large extent, as it does not require the severe toil as it does in the United States, and there are no frosts to kill it. They are [illegible] anxious to trade. At the villages we could hear the women pounding corn all night, to have meal to sell before we left. The people of one village which we passed without stopping followed us, endeavoring to induce us to remain all night with them. As a last argument, they cried after us, "Are we to have it said that white people passed through our country, and we did not see them." We noticed extensive tracts of land on the plains, where salt exudes from the soil. These would probably be found well adapted for Sea Islands, as the foreign cotton becomes longer in the staple on these lands.

I enclose specimens of the two kinds of cotton picked in different parts on the plains and in the highlands.

CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

In a subsequent letter, dated the 10th of December, Dr. Livingstone writes in good spirits, his vessel having been rendered water-tight through the assistance afforded him by Capt. Berkely, of her Majesty's ship Lynx. After expressing his great obligation to Sir F. Grey and the naval officers for their friendly aid, he adds:—"We are in the spot where the sea breeze plays continually upon us and we enjoy good health. I go up to Makololo country from this." In a letter of prior date he says of the Shire valley:

"We met a large east-coast slaving party here, coming from Cazembe's country, with an immense number of slaves and elephants' tusks. We bought some fine specimens of malachite from them. A more blackguard-looking set I never saw; they appear to be the people of the Angoira river, but were not Arabs, though somewhat like them. When they knew we were English they slipped off at night, with probably the same opinion of us as we had of them. The English name is known far into the country. The people are quick of apprehension, and we found that suspicions of our turning out to be a marauding party were quickly allayed by frankly stating that we came to find out and mark paths for our traders to come along and buy cotton. A colony of our own honest poor would be a great advantage to both England and Africa; and, were our religious as well as mercantile establishments planted simultaneously, I have no fear as to the result. I have submitted a plan to Government by which I think this new field may be occupied advantageously, and a command of a large portion of the east coast slave market obtained. This is the work which I proposed to myself when the expedition was planned."

A "Farmer's Boy" in Kentucky, advertised for a wife. He says:

He wants to know if she can milk
And make his bread and butter,
And go to meeting without silk,
To make a "show and flutter."

He'd like to know if it would hurt
Her heart, to take up stitches;
Or sew the buttons on his shirt,
Or make a pair of breeches.

Rattlesnakes on a Wedding Night.

Having finished my stay at Louisville, (says 'Hazel Green,' in Porter's Spirit,) I took passage on board a neat little Southern-bound steamer, for Shawneetown, Ill., at which place I arrived in due time, and where I am now writing to you. Shawneetown is a place of considerable business, being the shipping point for the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Saline, Gallatin, and White. It is not in so flourishing a condition as formerly, however—the railroads have taken away much of its business.

The boat that brought me down had a brace of ancient Hoosiers of the 'old school' aboard—a gentleman and lady; or, to use their own language, 'an old man and his old 'oman.' They 'squatted' on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, just above where Evansville now is, in a very early day, and are residing at the same place still. Like most persons of their class they were very talkative, and consequently I was enabled to gather many amusing incidents from an unsolicited narrative of their early life.

'Oh, yes,' said the old man, 'it was mortal wild times when we first settled up there.—Four families were all the whites there was nearer than Louisville, the place we came from.'

'Do you recollect the date?' I asked.

'No; but it was a powerful long time ago. Pop there, and me, we were only children then, and you see we're getting along in years now. We warn't married for a long time after our dads and mams settled there. Ha, ha! I often thinks of the first night arter her and me got married.'

'Havn't forgot it, then?' said I.

'No; nor never will. You see, when we took a notion to marry, the neighbors they all turned out and built us a cabin—that is, they laid up the logs, and covered one corner for our bed to be under, and then they said I had to do the rest myself. Well, Pop and me, we got married, and her dad and mam gave her two quilts and an old skillet, and my dad and mam they gave me a straw bed, a pot, and two knives, and two forks. On the very same day the ceremony was said, she shouldered her plunder, and I shouldered mine, and off we marched to our cabin to begin housekeeping.'

'It was in the summer—beautiful weather—so there wasn't much fixing needed. We made our bed under the [illegible] that covered one corner of the cabin, cooked supper out of doors, and then tumbled in for the night. Away late, Pop gave me a nudge with her elbo, and said she:

"Tom! Oh, Tom!"

"What's up?' said I, rubbing my eyes open, and a trying to look out in the dark.'

'Listen!' says she.

'I did so, and what should I hear but a rattlesnake a whizzing away, only a few feet from our bed.

"Old gal,' says I, 'that won't begin to do,' and then I pulls a chink out from between the logs just above our bed, and blazes away at the noise. No sooner had I let drive the chink, than whiz, whiz! went two more in other parts of the cabin.

"Pop,' says I, 'let's be toddling for tall timber,

"Nuff sed,' says she, and so we raised up in the bed and begin to climb over the wall, not deeming it safe to walk out by way of the door. A little while and we were safe at her dad's cabin, without as much clothes on as we mout a had.

'Next morning, Pop's dad and me we went up to the new cabin to kill the snakes, but nary a snake could we see. But I'll tell you what we *did* see—three long switches with long gourds stuck on their ends. Pop's dad took one of them up and shook it and the loose seeds in it sounded very familiar, I assure you. Oh, the scamps! if I'd only had hold of them, I'd a larnt them how to imitate rattlesnakes.

'Next day I chincked all the cracks in the cabin, to prevent the boys from playing off any more tricks on us, and then we got along finely for more than a week.

'At the end of that time, as I was lying in bed one night, with my hand a hanging out before, some sharp-toothed animal seized a holt of it, and gave it the alfiredest keenist nip I ever felt. I gave a yell and jumpt out of bed, and Pop here, she jumpt out arter me and purty soon we seen a white thing a dodging about in the cabin. She took a stick and got into the door to keep it from running out under the old blanket that was hung up, while I struck a light. I soon got the chunks stirred up, and then we seed what it was—a 'possum. Poor fellow! he never got out of that cabin alive.

'Some time in the course of the summer, Pop's mam gave her an old hen, which we permitted to roost in the cabin, to keep the varmints from catching her. A little owl found out, by some means, that a hen composed part of our family, and every night it lit upon our cabin, and kept us awake for hours with its squalls. It wanted to get at the hen, you see, but didn't know how. We tried a heap of ways to get rid of it, but all to no effect. One night just at dusk, when I was down in the clearing burning brush, I heard some of the dreadfullest screams—O my! I never heard such screams! I made sure a lot of Injuns had her, for she kept on screaming like every one would be her last. I run to the cabin with all my might and soon saw what was the matter. There stood Pop in the yard, a gripping the little owl by the tail, while the little owl was a gripping her by the finger. Neither would let go; both held on till I interfered and settled the owl. The impudent little wretch had lit upon the eaves just over the door, and left his tail hanging down, which Pop espied and grabbed.'

My old Hoosier friends were on their way to visit a son at Paducah.

Our Towns and Mechanics.

Most of our towns are mere villages. Here and there they start up as by magic; the sound of the hammer, the saw, the anvil and the wheel are heard, briskly at first, but soon the town has its growth and stillness reigns. Why is this? The cause is apparent to every one who looks at it. Sometimes our towns are badly located. An enterprising land owner wants to make money, and he projects a town upon paper, makes a noise about it, and soon a little village is started, with assurances of growth and expansion to a town. Enterprising men, concerned in the scheme, fill their pockets, and soon they are off to a more promising spot; and the village languishes for a while, and the groggeries and rum holes finally sink it. The great reason why our North Carolina towns are bigger at the birth than at any other time, is because the impression prevails that a town can be built up by a Court House, jail, and whipping-post, a Hotel, two or three Stores and a half a dozen grog shops. These latter soon ruin the prospects of any village.

Mechanics and Manufactures are the bone and sinew of a town. No inland village can be made a town without them. Large commercial advantages help a seaport, but they can do but little without mechanics and manufactories. We do not speak simply of housejoiners and bricklayers, but we speak of all kinds of mechanics. Look at the simple article of house-hold furniture. Every dollar of it should be made by our own mechanics. Our carriages, cooking utensils, farming utensils, &c., are made in large numbers at the North. Even our axe and hoe-handles, bread trays and rolling pins are made North.—Scarcely a harrow or a plow can be stocked at home. All these, and our cotton and woolen fabrics, hardware, &c., can be better made and cheaper at home, and yet we go to the North for

Perhaps the greatest want of North Carolina at this time, is good, thorough-bred mechanics in every branch of trade. We have become dependent on the North, because the different branches of mechanical occupation in this State have been given up to negroes and half-instructed white men, who cannot produce a good job for the want of the requisite training, and who must take three times as long to do it as a good mechanic.—There are honorable exceptions—we have some mechanics equal to any—but we speak in general terms. Hence, in a great measure, our people are driven North for articles which our own mechanics will not produce, or if at all, at such prices that they cannot afford it. The few first-rate mechanics we have, complain of this, but the complaint is often unreasonable. Good mechanics—who understand their business—find no difficulty in securing plenty of work at remunerative prices, when they are disposed to work.

North Carolina has the material, the water power and the means to employ at this time the mechanics, the machinery and the manufacturers for the production of almost every article of necessity or luxury which her citizens require. Her people are disposed to patronize *home* industry and skill, and it is more of necessity than of choice that we have become so dependent on the North.

Let the mechanics and the capitalists of the State wake up to this matter. Let them excel the North in the excellency, dispatch, taste and cheapness of their articles, and the demands for Northern productions will cease. Then our towns and villages will become flourishing cities, and not until then. But let all concerned beware of the ruin that must always follow a village or town filled with liquor-holes. Keep out the grog-shops, and the mechanics and factories will build up a town in the desert.—*Spirit of the Age.*

WHO MADE THE "BLACK REPUBLICANS?"—"Black Republicans" is the bugbear with which Southern Locofocos seek, on all occasions, to frighten children into bed, or into their party, which is worse. That our readers may know whose powers of procreation brought "Black Republicanism" into existence, we give them the following from a late number of the N. Y. Daily News, a staunch, old line Democratic paper:

"But in an evil hour we took the Free Soilers to our bosom and elected Mr. Pierce in 1852. We made a bad bargain. This sectional fragment of our party, thus warmed into new life, permeated the entire Government of Mr. Pierce; so much so that most of our National Democrats had to leave it. So strong indeed, did the sectional slavery principle become by having been taken to the bosom of the Democratic party in 1852, that in 1856 it set up for itself, denounced those who had warmed it into life after its complete prostration in 1850, gathered to itself all the Abolitionists and other opponents of Democracy, and formed the present Black Republican party."

A Third Party.

Men who are partizan Democrats and Republicans frequently express their surprise or indignation that there should be more than two parties in the country. They don't understand how it is, that men do not see just as they see, and act just as they act; and he is thought to be a very foolish or stubborn fellow who will not look upon everything as black or white just as they look upon it. There is no use in wasting words upon persons holding such opinions and we shall not attempt it; but there is another class, who doubt the expediency of third parties, to whom a word may be said with profit.

In the first place, then, there is a large plurality of intelligent voters in America, who are not satisfied with either the Democratic or Republican parties and who, if they would act as a unit upon their principles and preferences, would soon largely outnumber either of them. This class embraces thousands and tens of thousands who vote with both the larger organizations, because they suppose they have no where else to go, or else they stay at home, and leave local, state and national politics to take care of themselves. There are seventy-five thousand of this last class of voters in the State of New York, and more than eighty thousand of the same class in the six New England states; and one hundred thousand in the three States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and quite half a million of stay-at homes among the so called most respectable and wealthy citizens of the country. Put this number into an active Presidential canvass, with the nine hundred thousand who voted for Fillmore and Donelson in 1856, and the three hundred and fifty thousand, at least, who preferred Fillmore to Fremont or Buchanan, but who voted for the one or the other of the last two upon the plea that the former had no chance, and here is a vote exceeding the entire vote of Freemont, in 1856, by more than four hundred thousand! Nor is there any exaggeration in this statement.

Again, ten to one, if you meet a leading Democrat or Republican, not a professed politician, office holder or aspirant for place, he will agree with you that a third party between the extremes of the two other parties, is just what the country needs. A party not for the South alone, nor for the North alone, but for the country and the whole country,—a Constitutional Union party, founded upon the broad principles of Justice, Fraternity and Equity,—is what we need, and such a party, with good and true men as its leaders in the Councils of the Nation, would give such an electrical life to the people as would thrill every patriotic heart between Nova Scotia and the Pacific.

And why may not such a party be successful? Why may it not appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the people to add to its numbers? Is there no virtue and no good to be found outside of organizations which for years past have kept the country in a state of sectional excitement hardly to be exceeded between foreign States in a time of war?

It is lawful enough to join a third church, or a third sect—to believe in a creed not all Unitarian, or all Episcopal, Calvanistic or Universalist—and no man is deemed a fool or a fanatic thereby. One, too, when he finds two parties, or two men, dissgreeing widely, can see that there are errors on both sides, and point out a road of safety between the two. The framers of the government, when they met in a national convention to frame a national constitution, found it absolutely necessary to compromise upon the great questions of State and Federal power; and when the constitution was made, States like New York, and men like Patrick Henry of Va., held out vehemently for a time against its ratification. Had there been no medium between extreme opinions, we should have had no Declaration of Independence, no Constitution, no Federal Government no thirteen States in one Union, and from which have sprung more than three times the original number of States. This government, indeed, could not last ten years under the extreme pressure of the extreme parties who now seek to administer it. We see the spirit of an eternal conflict between these two contestants. There is in neither of them any of the forbearance and tone of peace which characterized the founders of the Government. One side is fighting, as it thinks, for the very life of one section of the country,—and the other side are making an aggressive, constant war upon this section. 'A higher law than the Constitution' is preached in a civil Government,—'an irrepressible conflict' among fraternal States,—a war between Capital in one part of the Country and Labor in another. And then precede or follow, as the case may be, a hue and cry about the Territories, one side insisting upon special legislation for slavery in the Territories, and the other side for special legislation against slavery in the Territories, and each side fighting for an abstraction, not for a practical principle, and putting the country by the ears with the very 'abundance of their superfluous breath.' Surely there is a straight and right way between these extremes, and as it is a safe one, is it too much to expect that a million or two of the American people, North and South East and West, will delight to walk therein?

N. Y Express.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelable Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

The more we have thought of it the more we have been surprised at the Message of the President protesting against the inquiry instituted by the House of Representatives into the alleged employment of money or patronage to influence the action of Congress, and the alleged attempts to interfere with the due execution of the laws. We can indeed understand how he may feel annoyed at the appointment of his accuser, Mr Covode, as Chairman of the Committee of Investigation; and, though it is the almost invariable practice to appoint the mover of a committee as its chairman, we think it would have been better in this instance to appoint some one else, or that Mr. Covode should have declined to be chairman. There is a propriety in his being a member of the committee, but not its chairman. This consideration, however, is not of sufficient importance to justify the protest. We doubt, indeed, whether it is not favorable to the President to have his accuser in such a position; for it will undoubtedly weaken the force of any report the committee may make, and afford the President's partisans material which they will not be slow to avail themselves of to defend him.

It seems to us that an innocent public officer, so pure as the President claims to be, should not, and would not, object to have his official conduct investigated. He had been openly charged by testimony taken before a committee of the last Congress, with a corrupt use of the government money in the navy yard contracts, (testimony which we published at the time, and the truth of which has not even been denied, so far as we know.) He is now charged on the floors of Congress with other corrupt uses of the public money; and members of his own party, the recipients of office and honors and emoluments from that party, and intimately associated with him, have testified on oath before the printing committee that he has disposed of the Post office printing, worth about $5,000, for about $45,000, in such a way as to secure $20,000 a year for the support of his own feeble organs at Washington and Philadelphia, and further large sums to operate upon elections in Philadelphia and New York. If innocent of these charges, it seems to us that the President would court investigation. But instead of that, he protests against investigation. We do not see how any one can reconcile this with a consciousness of innocence and purity.

We cannot see the force of the distinction which the President makes between himself and his Cabinet officers. He is quite willing that *their* conduct shall be inquired into, but utterly opposed to have his own investigated. This, however unkind to them, is a concession since the Jacksonian era, when that man of iron will contended that they were only responsible to *him*—they were *his* officers. Gen. Jackson did, however, contend, as Mr. Buchanan now does, that he was not responsible to Congress, but only to the people. "To them, and to them alone, is he responsible," says Mr. Buchanan. This is a convenient doctrine, especially for an officer who, like Mr. Buchanan, cannot be made responsible to the people. They cannot try him, and he will never again be before them as a candidate. A committee must not examine into his conduct, except such a committee as he may think most suitable, say the Judiciary committee, which has so much else to do that it could not even report. It results from all this that a President is irresponsible. He may do what he will.

The Peck precedent, cited by the President, is not in point; for the proceeding of the present House is not an impeachment, but merely one of inquiry—necessary to the ascertainment of facts upon which to found an impeachment, should one be demanded by those facts. It is nonsense, however, to talk of impeaching any President, for any amount of corruption. It requires two thirds of the Senate to convict him when impeached; and the very fact that the President has just been elected makes it almost certain that he will have a majority of friends in the Senate. We all know that the President can generally command his friends in Congress, right or wrong. The impeaching power, therefore, is as complete a nullity as is the responsibility to the people.

The President complains that the investigation is vague and general. If he is innocent of any corruption, we do not see that it is material whether it is vague or particular. It would be otherwise if an impeachment were pending. Then the charge should be specific. As little reason has he, as we think, to assert that the House have endorsed the accusation against him, and made it their own act. The House very properly agreed to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges made. Nothing more, and nothing less.

We are amazed at the President's assertions that nobody ever approached him, and he never approached any one, with a corrupt proposition. Not only is this contradicted by the proven and undenied occurrences since he has been President, mentioned above, but one of the most notable intrigues in our history is connected with his name. The Democratic party hunted down Mr. Clay with the false pretence that in 1825 he attempted to barter with Gen. Jackson, through Mr. Buchanan, for the Secretary-Ship of State; and that when Gen. Jackson refused he made a bargain with Mr. Adams. In 1846, Colton's Life of Clay was published, under Mr. Clay's inspection and revision, in which may be found a full history of that foul conspiracy. It is there shown, mainly by documentary evidence of Mr. Buchanan and his friends, that Mr. Buchanan desired the election of Gen. Jackson; that he had an interview with him for the purpose of arranging, as he said, "to fight bargain and intrigue *with* bargain and intrigue," that he went from Gen Jackson to Mr. Clay, to hint to the latter that Gen. Jackson would make him Secretary of State if he would vote for Gen. Jackson; that he (Mr. Buchanan) was in favor of Mr. Clay's succeeding Gen. Jackson as President. In vol. 1, page 418, of that work, may be found the following passage, printed in *italics*, and *well known to have been furnished by Mr. Clay himself, the truth of which has never been denied*, by or for Mr. Buchanan:—

"Some time in January, 1825, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the house of representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the house, and afterward many years a senator of the United States, from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of Gen Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the house, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the house. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding, that "he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had." Mr. Letcher asked, "How could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men?" Mr. Buchanan replied, that "*he would not go out of this room for a secretary of state," looking at Mr. Clay.* This gentlemen (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked, that "he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself."

"Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue, and corruption, during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence; but, by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

Democrats have always contended that there was bargain and corruption in that matter. If so, it is evident that Mr. Buchanan was the guilty agent.

Mr. Colton adds to the above by Mr. Clay,—

"The author has understood at several times in later years, it has been intimated to Mr. Buchanan, that it might be his (Mr. Clay's) duty to publish these facts, and that he was dissuaded from it by Mr. Buchanan."

The Homestead Bill.

The remarks of the Richmond Whig in reference to this scheme of sectional plunder, though pointedly severe, are in the main just and truthful. Though, by its terms, the bill holds out the same inducements to citizens of all other States to settle the public domain free of cost, the variant peculiarities of society North and South will make it in effect bestow the Government bounty upon at least ten Northern settlers for every one from the South; and of the settlers from the Northern States, probably one-third will be foreigners. The probability is, indeed, that the effect of the passage of this bill will be to encourage a large immigration from Europe—especially from the German States—drawn hither by the tempting offer of free lands and a rich soil. This class of emigrants, when settled in the North, are generally industrious, orderly and thrifty, but at the same time they are almost without exception implacably opposed to slavery and in favor of "free soil" everywhere. They will be effective auxiliaries of the Black Republicans, and that party, knowing this, supports the Homestead bill unanimously as a measure designed and calculated to give it political power.

We regret to learn from Washington that there is a strengthening probability of the passage of a Homestead bill at at this session. It is said that the Black Republicans will first make a strong effort to push through the Senate their own bill that has already passed the House, and, failing in this, they will accept the bill of that prince of demagogues, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, in the support of which latter bill they will be joined by several South ern Senators. We believe that the Senate committe (Democratic) has already recommended the substitution of Johnsons for the House bill. Johnson's bill excludes from among those who shall have the benefit of the public lands, single men over 21 years of age, widows without children, and foreigners who do not within three years after the passage of the bill, and only allows those who are recipients of land under the bill to receive alternate sections. The House bill includes the parties named above.

The last named difference of Johnson's bill—the exclusion of aliens—we regard as a good one so far as it goes; but it is only the modification of one lesser deformity, and the variance between the Democracy and the Black Republicans on this point will only tend to make foreigners at the North more decided in their sympathy with the latter party; for the Republicans will assuredly clamor for a future amendment incorporating the alien bounty clause as a means of attaching this class to themselves. Thus the contest is that of party demagogue against party demagogue, and the advantage appears to be on the side of the Black Republicans.

A statement recently sent to the Senate by Gen. Cass shows to what extent the bill will give the advantage to the North in its favors to foreigners. Of the 155,302 immigrants from foreign countries who landed in the U. S. last year, not more than 20,000 landed at Southern ports—the great bulk went to the free States. And this amount of immigration is unusually small; the number has in some years reached 400,000, and in the last sixteen years the aggregate amount of immigration has been over four millions of people—enough to form four or five large States. Fully seven-eighths of this vast horde of foreign settlers located in the North. The Black Republicans well understand the importance of securing the political co-operation of this numerous class, and that is a main object of their Homestead bill.—*Columbus (Ga) Enquirer.*

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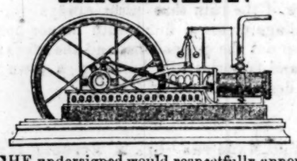

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Brown's resolutions for the protection of slavery in the Territories were debated all day. Nothing of interest on that day or on Tuesday.

In the House, on Monday and Tuesday, Polygamy among the Mormons was discussed. While the House was debating a bill to reform Mormon manners, its own manners were entirely neglected. Mr. Jenkins of Va. called Farnsworth of Ill. a liar, and F. called J. a blackguard. Probably both were right.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Homestead Bill was discussed all day.

On Thursday, Mr. Mason stated that the Japanese Embassy would arrive in a few weeks, and it was necessary to make suitable preparation for their reception and entertainment. Whereupon, the Senate passed the joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purpose. The Homestead Bill was discussed all day—one set of Southern Democrats supporting it and another set denouncing it as an abolition measure. Private Bills occupied Friday.

In the House, on Wednesday, the bill to prohibit and punish polygamy in Utah was discussed during the whole session.

On Thursday, Utah Polygamy was again discussed, and the bill to prohibit and punish it was passed, 149 to 60. Messrs. Gilmer, Smith and Vance voted for the bill; Messrs. Branch, Ruffin and Winslow against it; Messrs. Craige and Leach did not vote. Mr. Lovejoy of Ill. then discussed slavery and expressed his desire to prostrate it, as the House had just prostrated its "twin relic of barbarism." Warming with his subject, he passed from his seat to the area in front of the Clerk's desk, in full view of all the members, and spoke in a loud tone, with emphasis and earnest gesticulations and incendiary and insulting language. Several gentlemen called him to order. Mr. Pryor said the gentleman from Illinois had no right to shake his fist at a gentleman on his side. It was bad enough to stand in his own place there and talk his treason and insolence. Mr. Barksdale.—Let him keep on his own side of the House. The confusion soon became general, and members began to press into the area. Mr. Barksdale was seen shaking his cane, and amid the confusion was heard to say "Rascal," as applied to Mr. Lovejoy. Mr. Adrain, as if to quiet the tumult, said the gentleman could speak from his seat. The Chairman, Mr. Washburne of Maine, in vain rapped to restore order. Mr. Adrain (in a conciliatory tone) supposed nobody wanted to intimidate the gentleman. Mr. Pryor.—No one wants to intimidate him. Mr. Lovejoy.—Nobody can intimidate me. Many Republicans now crowded around Mr. Lovejoy, who exclaimed to them 'Oh, I'm safe enough.' A general fight at one time seemed imminent, and the wildest excitement everywhere prevailed. The Speaker was called in to resume his seat, and

Finally comparative quiet was restored, and Mr. Lovejoy resumed. Becoming very violent again and speaking of the Constitution, Mr. Bonham said you violate it. Mr. Ashmore—And perjure yourself. Mr. Singleton—And are a negro-thief in the bargain. Mr. Barksdale—I hold no parley with a perjured negro. Mr. Martin (Va.)—If you will come into Virginia, we will hang you higher than we did John Brown. Mr. Barksdale—The meanest negro in the South is your superior! Lovejoy, however, went it with a rush." We suppose from a remark he made that his brother was once hanged or lynched for saying pretty much the same things in a place not so safe but less noisy than the House.

On Friday, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information respecting the expulsion of Americans from the city of Mexico. Collector Schell, of N. Y., having refused to produce certain private papers before Covode's Investigating Committee, the said Committee proposed to have him arraigned before the House for contempt. Mr. Wells made an abolition speech.

On Saturday nothing of interest.

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2 Prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
2 Prizes of	3,000	are	6,000
2 Prizes of	2,000	are	4,000
1 Prize of	1,000	is	1,000
350 Prizes of	200	are	70,000
64 Prizes of	100	are	6,400
64 Prizes of	80	are	5,120
64 Prizes of	60	are	3,840
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The Campaign.

(From the Albemarle Southron.)

THE CANVASS OPENED!

Discussion at Gatesville!

Governor Ellis a Used up Man!

The Opposition in High Spirits!

POOL COVERED WITH GLORY!

DEMOCRATS DOWN IN THE MOUTH!

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Gates county at Gatesville on Tuesday last. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the people appeared to take great interest in the discussion. We were present and took notes, and the following is a substantial report of the main points in the discussion.

Gov. Ellis made the opening speech. He commenced by telling the people of Gates County that he was the candidate of the Democratic party for re election to the office of Governor. He told the people that he desired in the outset, to thank the people of Gates for their warm and generous support two years ago. The governor said he had been a careful reader of the history of North Carolina and congratulated the people on the happy and prosperous condition of her citizens. He alluded in glowing terms to the fact that the State had in successful operation an assylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind and a retreat for the insane. He said that in establishing these institutions we were obeying the behest of divine providence and acting in accordance with the decrees of high heaven. He said there was no point of personal difference between him and his competitor, but a wide difference on State and Federal affairs. He then approached the subject of *ad valorem* taxation, said it was an important issue, he lauded the constitution and depreciated its disturbance. The object of the proposed amendment to the constitution was to increase the tax on slave property and not decrease it on anything else, he characterized the proposed amendment as a rare markable and dangerous one and deprecated any disturbance of sectional compromises.—The present constitution was a compromise between the East and West and like the covenant between Abraham and Abimeleck, it brought peace and harmony to the people. He had no doubt the discussion of *ad valorem* would "prove dry," but its importance demanded that it should be heard. He then went into a long argument to show that the measure was peculiarly Western in its origin and that that plank in the platform of the opposition was made of mountain oak, and that it would result in pecuniary injury to the East. When the State taxes were but 70 or 80 thousand dollars they were but a small matter but now that Railroads are to be run through the mountains of the West and heavy debt in consequence thereof to be paid, it was important to observe the compromises of the constitution in regard to the subject of taxation. The first Congressional District pays into the State treasury about $91,000, $71,000 of which was to bore certain little holes through western mountains which some of us are for, the first Congressional District gets nothing in return for all this. The West had no ground to complain but like the horse leech was ever crying "give! give!" and like the grave—more! more!! and there is still an insatiate and inexorable cry for more. The Eastern people should consider before they placed a weapon in the hands of their enemies of the west with which they may destroy them. The people had not asked *ad valorem*, Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool had asked for it. He would go so far as any one to equalize taxation, it was right and just. There were two ways of making things equal, Mr Pool wanted to equalize by increasing the tax on slaves, he would equalize by decreasing the tax on land which was too high now in comparison with tax on slaves. If we desired to amend the constitution why did we not do so by Legislative enactment instead of by an open convention. It would be safer for the east *for the west had several little things they wanted to put in the Constitution.* Some politicians, in the east contended and argued that if by *ad valorem* taxation the taxes of the east were increased, that the east would thereby have a larger representation in the senate, but they might be assured, said the Governor, that the west would not submit to the loss of a single senator even though their resistance worked a revolution. The Governor said that under *ad valorem* taxation the east would be placed in the power of the west and be taxed to build western railroads. The west would all the time have its hand in the pocket of the eastern people and would have a bank down here, and all the drafts upon that bank would be honored, for the sheriff would have the control and collection of them. The east was to the west what the fabled goose was to her owner. Eastern men need not be afraid that this goose would be killed, as long as she continued to lay golden eggs, eastern men were geese indeed if they consented to be caught in such a trap.

Gov. Ellis then went on and gave a second edition or a rehash of his Raleigh speech about the Constitutional Union party, Mr. Badger and Mr Graham, which our readers can see by getting a copy of that speech which can be obtained very cheap.

The Governor then said:

"The Opposition Convention it is called, and surely it richly merits the name. It presents a collection of opposites, contraries, antagonisms and contradictions, not to be found elsewhere, in all the uncertain annals of politics and politicians. They resolve in favor of a system of *ad valorem* taxation, and select a gentleman to advocate the measure before the people, who, but a few months since in his solemn and sworn capacity as a legislator, recorded the convictions of his judgment against it. They propose a convention to alter the organic law, and nominate a candidate to go before the people and say that is *right*, who, but a few months since, said, under oath, it was wrong. They resolve warmly in favor of works of internal improvement, and to prove their sincerity to the Western people, select a gentleman to advocate them before the people, whose first political success was a triumph over a Democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures,—a gentleman who has voted against every Railroad, in some form now in course of construction, and who never voted for, talked for, or worked for, any Railroad that ever has been built in North Carolina or, in my opinion, that ever will be built."

He then went on and said something about Gen. Dockery, boring holes through the mountains etc., which we have not room to give and do not deem it necessary, as part of his speech was a daguerreotype of a portion of his celebrated Raleigh speech which as we before stated can be obtained very cheap.

Gov. Ellis then said something about Seward and the republicans using the general twaddle of Locofoco orators upon this subject. We will do Gov. Ellis the justice to say that his speech was an ingenious one but utterly devoid of either eloquence, warmth, or force and he entirely failed to arouse his party friends.

Mr. Pool then arose to reply, and was greeted with loud and rapturous applause.

MR. POOL'S REPLY.

Mr. Pool commenced by stating, that it was not the first time he had appeared before the people of Gates county, but that he had heretofore appeared before them advocating the claims of other men, but that now he was a candidate himself for the office of Governor. That Gov. Ellis had told the people this in his speech, but that the Governor had misrepresented him in so many particulars in that speech, that he thought it was necessary for him to tell the people himself that he was a candidate. He said that he would have corrected the Governor in some of his misepresentations at the time, but there were so many of them that he concluded to give him plenty of rope, and in his reply, make necessary corrections. Mr. Pool said that he was in favor of *ad valorem* taxation, and stood squarely upon the platform of his party, not only upon the part of the platform mentioned by the Governor, but upon the part which the Governor had left out and said was not in it. He said that the Governor had spoken of the compromises of the Constitution, and had preached a sermon about the dangers of a change, and his determination to preserve it from all attacks and alterations. He said that the Governor was the last man to become a champion of the Constitution and to deprecate changes in it—that he owed his present position as Governor of the State to free suffrage, and the amendment affected to the Constitution on the subject—that he, the Governor, had just given the Constitution a stab, and that he came here with his hand wreaking with its blood to lecture other men about the sacredness of that instrument. Mr. Pool said he voted for free suffrage, because it gave equality at the ballot box, and that he now advocated *ad valorem* because it gave equality at the tax box—that in this free government there ought to be equality between the high and the low, the rich and the poor—that he was for an amendment to the Constitution, that every man might be taxed according to what he was worth, for that was the measure of the protection, that every man receive from the government which he was taxed to support—that his position and the platform of his party had been misrepresented all over the State—that the Governor had attacked him behind his back in his speech in Raleigh, before the Democratic convention, where even his friends were not allowed to correct any misstatements of his position—that the Governor in his speech had represented him as having voted against the principle of equal taxation while a member of the Legislature—that he had never given any such vote, and that his votes referred to by the Governor were in exact conformity with his present position—that on page 73 of the Senate Journal, 1858 9, he voted against this proposition of Mr. Bledsoe, "Resolved that in the collection of revenue for the support of the Government, and the payment of the public debt, it is unwise, unjust and inexpedient to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons or any particular species of property not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution." Mr. P. said that this was a proposition *to tax* every species of property according to value, except slaves, for the Constitution not only contemplated that they should not be taxed according to value, but actually forbid their being so taxed. This was admitted by the Governor; how could he then say that this was a vote against taxing all property according to its value It was manifestly unjust to make all the other property in the State pay tax in proportion to its value, and leave slave property out. That would be more unjust than the present system. He voted against it it in the Legislature, and was against it now, and that was the present point of difference between him and the Governor, for the Governor's platform was in the following words:

"We deem it the duty of the Legislature in passing acts for raising revenue so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable with the limits of the Constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."

Mr. P. said the "limits of the Constitution" in the Democratic platform excluded the ad valorem tax upon slaves while the ballance of the platform would place it upon all other species of property. This was the same as Mr. Bledsoe's proposition which he voted against and that he was against it now, that he voted against Mr. Bledsoe's Bill to amend the Constitution on page 224 of the Journal, which Bill was in the following words:

"Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted that all the colored inhabitants of this State shall be subject to such capitation or other tax as the General Assembly may impose, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity."

Mr. P. said that this was not a proposition to tax anything according to value, and would leave the slaveholder without any protection against having the whole taxation of the State placed upon his slaves—that he was opposed to such a proposition then and is opposed to it now; that his position and the platform of his party proposed a very different thing. It proposed to tax all property, slaves included, according to its value, giving the slave owner protection against having an unfair proportion of the taxes put upon his property, and to the owner of every other species of property an equal protection against having an unjust proportion of taxation put upon them. It was this principle of equality and protection to all that he favored, and that was the distinguishing difference between the Whig platform and the above proposition of Mr. Bledsoe; that he voted against the amendment of Ramsey on page 223 of the Senate Journal, which was in the following words:

"That the colored inhabitants of this State, except Indians not taxed by this Constitution, shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem principle, provided the General Assembly shall not see fit to tax them upon the per capita principles in which latter case they shall not be taxed more than white persons, subject to capitation tax.

Mr. P. said that the first part of this amendment would put a tax upon *slaves* according to value and leave all other property without such tax; that this would be unequal and unjust to the slaveholder, for the same reason that Mr. Bledsoe's resolution and the Democratic platform were unequal and unjust upon the holders of other property, that he was for putting tax according to value not only upon slaves but upon other property also and was opposed to exempting either.—For this reason he had voted against these propositions and was against them now. He repeated that he desired equality to the slave owner and the non-slave owner exempting neither, and was therefore compelled to vote against any proposition that exempted either from their just and equal proportion of the burdens of taxation. That the Governor in his Raleigh speech had attacked him *behind his back* and where his friends could not defend him and had there represented him and the platform of his party as proposes to discriminate in favor of nothing, as being in favor of taxing the family Bible, the medicine administered to the sick, the cradle, tin cups etc. He was surprised at the Governor, or any man, who was able to read, should make such a charge, that the Whig platform provided for no discrimination in favor of any thing. He would call the Governor's attention to that part of the opposition platform which the Governor had taken such particular pains not to read. It was in the following words "with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our state and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." This provision was meant to exempt from taxation all those little articles of household and kitchen furniture which are necessary to set up a man in his industrial pursuits, but the Governor had denied that it was in the platform though he had a copy of it in his hands while speaking. This provision was similar to the one contained in Gov. Reid's *ad valorem* message when he recommended the exemption of one hundred and fifty dollars worth of property to cover all these little things. Such an exemption did not interfere with the great principle of equality because it extended to every man alike. The constitution of the State of Texas compels the Legislature to impose an *ad valorem* tax upon all property alike with power to exempt three hundred dollars worth to cover these little articles of household furniture, that he hoped the misrepresentation of our platform upon this subject, would not be made again by any man who knew how to read. Mr. Pool said that he would call the Governor's attention to the fact that the Democratic platform contained no such exemption but proposed to tax *every thing* equally except negroes. The Governor and his platform were for taxing the Bible and the tin cups and the baby's cradle but not slaves, that the negroe was the only thing they proposed to exempt from equal taxation, that no southern state except North Carolina had any constitutional provision exempting slaves from taxation according to value and equally with other property, Virginia is the only State that approaches the exemption of slaves but she taxes them according to value limiting the value in her constitution. Six of the Southern States in their constitutions make it obligatory upon the Legislatures to tax all taxable property according to value while the other seven leave it discretionary with their Legislatures to do so. Mr. P. proceeded to read from the Constitutions of the Southern States containing these provisions and called upon the Governor to help him to place North Carolina side by side with her sister states of the South in taxing slaves as property and not as persons—that treating slaves as persons and not as property was embracing the leading principle of the Black Republican party, that it was a blot upon the Constitution of North Carolina which he called upon every true Southern man to help him to wipe out—that North Carolina should not stand alone among her sister states of the south recognising in her Constitution the Black Republican doctrine that slaves are only persons, that making slaves pay their equal portion of the burdens of taxation would remove any hard feelings of non slave holders against slaveholders and give to every man, whether slave holder or not an interest in the institution of slavery. It would thus strengthen the institution of slavery which at this particular time needs strengthing. All the other Southern states have done this and it is time for N. C to do the same. Mr. P. said that the Gov. in his Raleigh speech had prophecied that he would leave his platform before the sun stood erect in the heavens as rats leave a singing ship, but that the Governor would find him standing proudly upon the deck of that ship in *storms* and in sunshine that if Democratic tyranny and misrepresentation should raise a tempest to swallow up that ship and sink her beneath the surges of prejudice, he would go down with her—*her destiny should be his.*

Mr. P. said that the Gov., in his Raleigh speech, behind his back and when his friends could not defend him, had misrepresented his course in the Legislature in regard to Rail Roads and other works of Internal Improvements; and had circulated that speech in the West, for the purpose of injuring him there, that the Gov. used the following language in his Raleigh speech. "They resolve warmly in favor of works of Internal Improvements and to prove their sincerity to the western people, selected a gentleman to advocate them before the people whose first political success was a triumph over a Democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures—a gentleman who had voted against every Rail Road, in some form, now in course of construction; and who never voted for, talked for or worked for any Rail Road that ever has been built in N. C., or, in my opinion, that ever will be built."

Mr. Pool said a reference to the journal of the Legislature, would show this to be a total misrepresentation of his course—that he had advocated and voted for more Rail Road bills than the Governor had ever done, and had voted against fewer. That no appropriations had been asked for Western Rail Roads, while he was a member of the Legislature; and, therefore he had no opportunity of voting for any, but that he had voted for almost every thing that had been asked by the Western people. He voted against the appropriation to the Fayetteville Coalfield R R., because he voted in both sessions when he was a member of the Legislature, for appropriations of several hundred thousand dollars to improve Deep River and thus develop the coal fields and this Road was a rival project. He thought it wrong to vote for both. He referred to the Senate journal of 1856–7, page 195, 201, 202, 223, showing that he voted four times for the Cheraw & Coal field R. R. to page 260 showing that he voted for the Atlantic & N C. R. R., to page 262 for the Atlantic & Suffolk R. R., to page 285 for the Western Extension Bill, as amended by the select committee, to page 304 and 326, for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., to page 308, for the Greenville & French Broad R R., to page 318, 320 for the Rockingham & Coal field R. R., to page 352 for the Southern air line R. R. He referred to the Senate journal of 1858–9 page 268 for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R R, to page 275, 399 for the Western Extension, which bill he advocated with all his might in the Senate and out of it—he spoke for it, published his speeches in the Raleigh papers and in the papers in his own District—that in the face of this record and these acts he was surprised that the Governor should attempt to injure him in the West, by publishing to those people that he (Mr. P.) "never voted for, talked for or worked for any R. R. that ever has been built in N. C., or in my (his) opinion that ever will be built." Mr. P. said the Gov. had to-day made a strong

eastern sectional speech saying that western gentlemen desired to alter the constitution giving them the power to put their hands into the pockets of eastern gentlemen to build their Roads and had said that this District paid $70,000 a year to build R. R.'s in the eigth District and gets nothing in return. Mr P. said that he was an eastern man, that he was standing before his eastern friends, and that he took this occasion to tell them that while he was an eastern man he was also a North Carolinian and felt pride in the honor and prosperity of every section of the State, that he had done, and should continue to do, whatever he could, for the benefit and development of every section of the State east and west North and South as far as the resources and financial condition of the States would permit, that such was the platform of his party and such was his platform; and that he should stand or fall by it. That he would take this occasion to say to the face of his eastern friends and neighbors that if elected Governor of N. C., he would not be the Governor of the east nor of the west, but of the whole State, and would do what he could for the prosperity and happiness of all. That he should take the same position east and west, and he called upon the Gov. to tell the western people when we get among them the positions that had been taken by us here to day.

Mr Pool, at the close of his speech, sat down amidst a shout of applause, and such applause as we have never seen given to any other man who was a candidate in this District.

We have not attempted to give the whole of this powerful and brilliant speech of our gallant young standard bearer, but merely a synopsis. What we have said, however, are the main points of the remarks of both the gentlemen, and are strictly correct.

Mr. Pool, during his eloquent speech, was frequently interrupted with loud bursts of applause, and has made a great impression upon the people of Gates county. Gov. Ellis, in his rejoinder, was very much confused and showed conclusively that he felt the terrible rasping that he had received, or in other words that he was a used up candidate. We haven't room to say more.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

☞ Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ **500** additional subscribers WANTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

☞ Forsyth Superior Court, His Honor Judge BAILY presiding, is in session this week.

☞ See new advertisements.

☞ This being Superior Court week, we had opportunities of conversing with persons from all parts of this county, and some of the neighboring counties, and we are very much pleased to learn that our Whig friends are in fine spirits, while, on the other hand, Democracy seems to be correspondingly depressed in spirits. The leaders of *modern* Democracy see the handwriting on the wall, in unmistakable characters.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed in the Convention held on Tuesday.

R. W. Wharton and J. M. Cloud, Esqrs. were appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention; Hon. J. M. Leach and T. C. Ham, Esq., alternates.

Henry Walser, Esq., of Davidson, was appointed Elector for this District.

☞ Mr. Sherwood, of the Greensboro' Patriot, and Mr. Moore, of the High Point Reporter, paid us visits during the week. We were glad to see both our cotemporaries enjoying good health, and learn that their respective papers are flourishing.

The Patriot is an old, well established journal, and the Reporter is a new candidate for popular favor, with fair prospects of success.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.—As a matter of particular interest at this time, we devote a considerable portion of our space this week, to the account of the first meeting between Messrs. Pool and Ellis, at Gatesville. Our readers should note particularly the position which Gov. Ellis has taken in the East, in order to see how his Eastern views will correspond with his speeches, when he changes his locality.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The *ultra* Black Republicans have been beaten in Rhode Island on the State Ticket and for the Legislature. The State ticket chosen is as follows:

For Governor—Wm. Sprague, Whig; for Lt. Governor—J. Russell Bullock; for Sec. State—John R. Bartlett, Black Republican; for Att'y Gen'l—Walter S. Burgess, Democrat; for Gen. Treas.—Samuel A. Parker, Whig.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.—Complete returns of the election are in. Buckingham's (Rep.) majority for Governor is 571. The legislature is largely Republican.

The Sentinel.---The Clique, &c,

The county *clique*, who edit the Sentinel, are evidently hard run for something to counteract the fearful inroads which *ad valorem* is making in their ranks. Instead of discussing the real issues of the campaign, and giving the facts and figures in favor of *equal taxation*, they resort to the old worn-out slang about the "Know Nothing Ritual," "oath-bound party," &c. Do not the people know that the great Sentinel informed them, years ago, that "Know-Nothingism was dead and buried!"—We presume it must be its *ghost* or *shadow* that Democracy is now endeavoring to frighten the timid with!

But the people will not suffer themselves to be blindfolded and led away from the real issue so easily. They will never abandon the principle of *ad valorem*. Leading Democrats in Raleigh, at heart, favor the measure, and have declared that opposition to this just measure of reform, will defeat any party. The Democratic State Convention, however, ordered otherwise; and now every *true* Democrat must oppose equal taxation, we presume, with a "*mental reservation!*" Consequently the *Sentinel* with its "clique" of editors, is compelled to oppose *ad valorem*, if not from principle, from necessity.—The party must be *sustained*, no matter what principles are sacrificed! If the people's pockets are now in a fearful state of collapse from the effects of our present taxes, no matter, the idea is held out by the leaders of Democracy that *ad valorem* will still more affect them!

No matter what turns up, the Sentinel must "blow its party horn!" Even if the people know that old John Brown was a Democrat, &c., the Sentinel must persist in denying it, to the last; for by the blowing of the party horn, or permitting the *clique* to blow it for him, the editor earns his bread and butter.

A new Democratic trigger has also been sprung recently, which here requires a passing notice. This piece of *ingenuity* and political *trickery* hails from Raleigh, and proves to be in a fair way to be incorporated into the creed of the Democratic party. It is styled "Mental Reservation"!! Let us quote from the Raleigh Register:

"We learn from the Raleigh Press that a *good* Democrat addressed a communication to the Standard, in which the ground was taken that, inasmuch as the Whig Platform advocated *ad valorem* taxation, and Mr. Pool accepted it; and inasmuch as the Democratic platform opposed *ad valorem*, and Gov. Ellis has accepted it, *that consequently the issue was fairly made up* between the parties, and that therefore none but *anti ad valorem* Democratic candidates should run, or be voted for, for the Legislature, by Democrats,"

Now, a reasonable man, (so concludes the Register,) would say that this writer's views were true to the point. But what did the Standard do?—Did he, as an honest politician, answer this man?—No!—He even refused to publish the article alluded to. And why?—Simply because there is danger involved, and he preferred to be kinder non-committal!—So this question is left open that the party in the various counties, may be governed by the *different views* of Democracy on this subject. Or, in other words, Ellis, the candidate for re-election to the gubernatorial chair, represents the platform against *ad valorem*, but the county candidates for the Legislature may ride what hobby they please for office. In some counties, therefore, we may expect to see the novel and very inconsistent spectacle presented of Democratic candidates for the Legislature coming out on the *ad valorem* platform, and thus calling on the freemen of North Carolina to vote with one hand a ticket *against ad valorem*, and with the other hand a ticket *for ad valorem!*—Is it possible that *modern* Democracy is so rotten and corrupt in our State as to stoop to this *man-degrading* system?—We cannot believe it!

Let the *leaders* and *wire-pullers* dare to attempt so disgraceful an act,—such an outrage on the honesty and intelligence of the people in this the nineteenth century, and we proclaim here publicly that the free-men of Forsyth will never countenance such a prostitution of the elective franchise!

But do the citizens of Forsyth know that the initiative to this *damnable heresy* has already been taken!—We learn that it was publicly proclaimed in the court-house, recently, *that magistrates might vote for certain resolutions, under a "mental reservation!"*

☞ The late *Sentinelism*, commencing with an index "☞" is simply ridiculous. The writer calls upon the Press "to get together its *corpse*, (which means dead body or carcas,) of *subs*," and other ridiculous stuff, not worthy of notice. Aside from this, every intelligent school boy knows that the intolerable reign of extravagance and corruption commenced after the expiration of Mr. Fillmore's term—that is as familiar to every body as household words. The Democratic Congress *feared* the exercise of Mr. Fillmore's power, hence the *reign of ruin* did not develope itself till the model President was out of the way. This is a matter of fact.

☞ Under the caption of "Arrogance and Folly," one of the "clique," in the editorial columns of the *Sentinel*, deals in personalities and misrepresentations, altogether uncalled for. So far as we are concerned, knowing the "ear-marks" of the scribbler, let it pass by as the idle wind,—it is harmless. The others, alluded to in very ungentlemanly way, and misrepresented, we presume are about as much exercised about the matter, as we are. So ther is not any harm done. The writer has see his article in print, a little ink and pape has been wasted, that's all.

We must, however, here be permitted to notice a little matter, which struck us somewhat. Since it has become so very notorious that the *Sentinel* is under the control of the county "clique," composed of members of the Legislature, Lawyers, Colonels, Majors, Esquires, and other lesser lights, the appearance of the *sapient ostensible's* name in the columns of the organ of the "clique" has been curtailed two-thirds.—Said name now only appears once in the Sentinel, a short time since it appeared three times in one paper, we presume, the object being to gratify a very high degree of vanity, and impress his importance on the public, as being really *the editor!*—We consider the change a decided improvement in the appearance of the paper.

And as to the Democrat, John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, there is no doubt that he was instigated by the Democratic press South, and encouraged by the election of John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, (who endorsed the Ruffner abolition pamphlet,) to attempt his foray upon the South, expecting to meet many friends in Virginia, whom he might greet as "hail fellows well met!"

We return the Sentinel's compliments tendered in the last paragraph of the article alluded to above, and beg leave to pronounce the whole of said production the very quintescence of "arrogance and folly!"

For the People's Press.

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice a Convention of the Whigs of the 6th Congressional District was held at Winston, on the 10th of April, 1860, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the District in the National Union Convention, to meet in Baltimore, on the 9th of May next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and also to select an Elector for this District, to be run on the National Union ticket at the next Presidential Election.

On motion of R. W. Wharton, Esq., the Convention was organized by calling B. C. DOUTHIT, Esq. of Davidson, to the Chair; when, on motion of A. H. Joyce, Esq., LEWIS HANES, of Davidson, was requested to act as Secretary.

A list of the counties composing the District was then called, when it appeared that the following were represented, viz:

Davie.—Stephen Douthit, H. B. Howard, Dr. Williams.

Davidson.—B. C. Douthit, Dr. A. C. Wharton, Dr. J. H. Shelton, Lewis Hanes, J. C. Hedgecook, W. B. Hampton, Franklin Beckerdite, and John Miller.

Forsythe.—Hon. A. H. Shepperd, C. L Banner, T. J. Wilson, H. M. Lash, T. C. Ham, and many others.

Rockingham.—D. H. Starbuck, proxy.

Surry.—J. M. Cloud.

Stokes.—A. H. Joyce, R. K Pepper, Dr. W. W. Cole, and Robert Matthews.

Yadkin —Larkin Lynch.

On motion of R. W. Wharton, a Committee of five, consisting of J. M. Cloud, of Surry, T. J. Wilson, of Forsyth, Dr. J. H. Shelton, of Davidson, Stephen Douthit of Davie, and R. K. Pepper, of Stokes, were appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

In the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed in an able and eloquent speech by A. H. Joyce, Esq., of Stokes, at the conclusion of whose remarks the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed National Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, on the 9th of May next.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint two delegates and alternates to represent this District in said Convention.

Resolved, That we *heartily* approve of the platform and resolutions adopted at the Opposition Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 22nd day of February last.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of JOHN POOL, Esq, as the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and that we do hereby ratify the same, pledging him our ardent support.

In pursuance of the 2nd resolution, R. W. Wharton, Esq., of Forsyth, and J. M. Cloud, Esq., of Surry, were appointed delegates, and Hon. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, and T. C. Ham, of Forsyth, alternate delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The Hon. A. H. Shepperd then took the floor, and in a few appropriate remarks proposed Henry Walser, Esq., of Davidson, as a suitable candidate for Elector, who was accordingly nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Lewis Hanes, the Chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of the Hon. A. H. Shepperd, C. L. Banner, Stephen Douthit, Henry Hart and Lewis Hanes to inform Mr. Walser of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the People's Press, Iredell Express, and Greensborough Patriot.

On motion of C. L. Banner, Esq., the Convention then adjourned.

B. C. DOUTHIT, *Chairman.*
LEWIS HANES, *Secretary.*

JOHN BROWN A DEMOCRAT!—So exclaims a writer in the Sentinel, as if taken by surprise.—Yes, John Brown's record proves it, it has heretofore been published in the papers, and the Sentinel is the first to deny it, now. John Brown and a majority of his men, were Democrats, and the Sentinel's *denying* this fact, does not by any means prove it false! *Daniel Worth* was a Democrat; *Heddrick* of Chapel Hill notoriety, was a Democrat; and we believe the notorious *Helper* was also a Democrat.

John Brown and his deluded followers came South, no doubt instigated by the Democratic press, which denounced the Hon. R. C, Puryear, Hon. J. A. Gilmer, ad others, as abolitionists.

DEATH OF JAMES K. PAULDING.—The Hn. James K. Paulding, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, died on Wednesday at Tarrytown.

☞ There is no material change in the markets.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to May Term, 1860.

Henry A. Grubb, Adm'r of Madison G. Grubb, deceased, vs. John Grubb and others.

Petition to sell Land to pay debts.

IT appearing upon affidavit, that Hiram Grubb and Nicholas Trentham and his wife Elizabeth, defendants in the above cause, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, for said non-resident defendants personally to be and appear at next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of May, 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against said non-resident defendants, and the cause set down for hearing as to them.

Witness, Cicero F. Lowe, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, this the 4th day of April, 1860. C. F. LOWE, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1860.

Wm. A. Lash vs Pylades Smallwood.
Ephraim Bouldin vs same.

Attachment levied on Defendant's Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Pylades Smallwood, the defendant in the above cases, hath removed or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made in the "People's Press," a newspaper printed in Salem, for said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead to said suits, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the land levied on, be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, 1860.

JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land of about 260 acres, 2 miles East of Salem, extending from Middle Fork of Muddy creek to the Plank Road in the village of Waughtown. About 80 acres are under cultivation, consisting of fresh upland and very productive meadow and bottom. The balance is strong, heavily timbered upland and bottom.

The improvements in the Village are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,

a convenient two story framed STORE HOUSE, with a good DWELLING attached, and all the necessary out-buildings, Smoke-houses, Barn, Granary, &c., making altogether the most valuable and convenient property of its kind within 10 miles of Salem.

Apply to the subscriber.—Terms accomodating.

DAVID BLUM.

April 6, 1860.—4f.

THE RAILROAD

may come to Winston

AND they may not; but one thing is certain, and that is this, the subscriber has received HIS STOCK OF

Spring AND Summer Goods

which can't fail to please his numerous customers, in style and prices. And he would respectfully invite all who wish to purchase

Goods at Reduced Prices,

to call and examine his present stock, before they purchase elsewhere.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, to wit: Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Home-made Cloth, Rags, and, in a word, all the farmer, his wife and daughter may have to spare.

H. K. THOMAS, Agent.

Winston, N. C., April 6, 1860. 51-6w

REDUCED EXPENSES.

M'KINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade in **North Carolina and Virginia**, that they have removed to their Large Warehouse, opposite the Bank of Virginia, and have opened a very large stock of

Groceries, Staple Dry Goods,
Fertilizers, Sweedes Iron,
Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.

With increased facilities for conducting the GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relieved of heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now enabled to sell our Goods at a small commission on cost. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap and reliable Goods, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dairies, sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for sale, are informed that we have opened in connection with our regular mercantile business, a market for all kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and with a large supply of Peruvian, Elide and Reese's Manipulated Guanos constantly on hand, we are prepared to fill all orders on application.

McKINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO.

Danville, Va., April 6, 1860. 2 mo.

DIED.

In Yadkin County, on the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY MARLER, aged about 47 years. She was a member of the Methodist E. Church.

Christ says, "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth in me, shall never die." And again, "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so, saith the spirit, (or God;) for they rest from their labors."

"Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice which Jesus sends
To call them to His arms." [Com.

*** Sentinel will please copy.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

100,000 Pounds RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!

For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods, Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will take place in Fayetteville on THURSDAY the 6th DAY of APRIL, (Instant.)

As many important questions will be brought before the meeting in relation to the Road, such as the sale of a part of the Company's Road, the abandonment of another, &c. &c., it is urgently requested that all the Stock of the Company be represented either in person or by proxy. By order.

JOHN M. ROSE,
Clerk, F. & W. P. R. Co.

April 6, 1860. 7-tm.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT,

WINSTON, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for FALL AND WINTER, 1859, is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.**, made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.

Winston, Nov. 18, 1859. 32-tf

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.

CHAS. BRIETZ.

Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

John Russel, Barber,

AT THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the public in general, that he has located in Salem, and is at all times ready to serve his customers.

He flatters himself from the experience he has had in his line of business to be able to give general satisfaction. Shampooing, Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the best manner.

☞ Room in the basement of the Exchange Hotel. April 6—51—3 mo.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

I have received from the Clerk of the County Court of Forsyth County, the list of taxables for the year 1859, and hold them ready for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of any taxables which may not be listed.

April 2, 1860. WM. FLYNT, Sheriff.

INKS, Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Fisher's River Scenes and Characters, for sale at this Office.

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.

March 16, 1860. 48-3m

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been [illegible] great care, and [illegible] AND OUR

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. 46-3m.

PRINTING TYPES,

AND all other printing materials, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at

Bruce's New York Type Foundry.

Roman fonts of the modern styles are always on the shelves, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts of from 50 to 10,000 pounds.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "Priced Specimens of Fonts," and other sheets, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address.

Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st day of July 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill, at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill. Address

GEORGE BRUCE,
Type Founder, 13 Chambers street, N. Y.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprize. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be aforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months, - - - -	$6 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month, - -	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.

Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39-1y

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, AND STRAW GOODS,

ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ARE now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS. We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of Goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the cash system, with small profits, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses, and the low prices at which we are selling, must attract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.

March 9. 47-3m.

Hathaway & Co.,

Importers of Molasses and Sugar,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.
550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.
100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.
200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.
100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.
400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.
300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in bogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46—3m—pd

SAPONIFIER,

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

Servants for Hire.

FOR HIRE, for twelve months, or less time, two stout negro boys, nearly grown.

☞ More particular information given at this Office. 48—

POETRY.

SPEAK NO ILL.

Nay, speak no ill!—a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind,
And, oh! to breathe each tale we've heard
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full of a better seed is sown
By choosing thus the kinder plan;
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give us the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it please e'en human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No! let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler sentiment of man;
Be earnest in the search of good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill; but lenient be
To others' failing as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known;
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span;
Then, oh! the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can.

...RIOUS.

...contrast, ... the time, and the truth ... been denied, so far as we know ... charged on the floors of Congress ...

...collection of ... SANITY, any previous season, embrac... ...to an unwilling ... EXTENT, SIXTY ... Blimpkins is a dishonest man."

"I didn't say he was ever accused of being an honest man, did I?" said Pipkins.

"Does the Court understand you to say, Mr. P., that the Plaintiff's reputation is bad?" inquired the Judge, merely putting the question to keep his eyes open.

"I didn't say it was good, I reckon."

"Sir!" said Fierefacias, "sir, upon your oath, you say Blimpkins is a rogue, a villain and a thief?"

"You say so," was Pipkin's reply.

"Haven't you said so?"

"Why, you have said it," said Pipkins, "what's the use of my repeating it."

"Sir-r!" thundered Fierefacias, the Demosthenean thunder of Thumbtown, "sir, I charge you upon your sworn oath, do you, or do you not say that Blimpkins stole things?"

"No, sir," was the cautious reply of Pipkins, "I never said Blimpkins stole things; but I do say—he's got a devil of a way of finding things that nobody lost?"

"Sir-r!" said Fierefacias "you can retire," and the court adjourned.

Do the young ladies believe what Lola Montez says about young gentlemen? Here it is:

"You ought to know that there are four things which always more or less interest a lady—a parrot, a peacock, a monkey, and a man; and the nearer you can come in uniting these about equally in your character, the more you will be loved. This is a cheap and excellent receipt for making a dandy—a creature which is always an object of interest to ladies."

Some wag lately took a drunken fellow, placed him in a coffin, with the lid so that he could raise it, placed it in a graveyard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time, the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he sat upright, and after looking around, he exclaimed:—"Well, I'm the first that's riz, or else I'm confoundedly belated!"

Mrs. Partington says she can't understand these ere market reports. She can understand how cheese can be *lively*, and pork can be *active*, and feathers *drooping*—that is if it's raining; but how whiskey can be *steady*, or hops *quiet*, or spirits *dull*, she can't see; neither how lard can be *firm* in warm weather, nor iron *unsettled*, nor potatoes *depressed*, nor flour *rising*—unless there had been yeast put in it, and sometimes it would not rise then.

ADVERTISING.

Has enlarged many a small business;
Has revived many a dull business;
Has rescued many a lost business;
Has saved many a failing business;
Has preserved many a large business;
Has created many a new business;
And ensures success in any business.

At an election a candidate solicited a vote. "I would rather vote for the devil than you," was the reply.

"But in case your friend is not a candidate," said the solicitor, "might I then count on your assistance?"

At a concert in Wisconsin, at the conclusion of the song, "there's a good time coming," a wag got up and exclaimed,

"Mister, couldn't you fix the date? That is what we want—just give us the date, Mister."

"Doctor, what do you think is the cause of this frequent rush of blood to my head?"

"Oh, it's nothing but an effort of nature.—Nature, you know, *abhors a vacuum*."

"Ma," said a little boy, returning from Sunday-school, to his mother, "Ma, ain't there any *Kitten*chism for little boys? This *Cat*echism is too hard."

"I keep an excellent table," said a lady, disputing with one of her boarders. "That may be true, ma'am," said he, "but you put very little upon it.

1860.

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FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

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IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia. acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agricul ure and Arts.

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The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journals, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that the readers must look for the only intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the numbers (with no omissions) for 1858, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1860.

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HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

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Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF T. C. PFOHL & CO has been dissolved. The books of the late concern may be found in the hands of T. C. Pfohl for settlement. Nov. 28, 1859. 33-tf.

Great Excitement!

GRAND SCHEME FOR APRIL, 1860

Georgia State Lottery.

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10. Halves $5
Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in
1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 66	to be Drawn	April 7,	1860.
Class 67	do	do 14,	1860.
Class 68	do	do 21,	1860.
Class 69	do	do 28,	1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1	Prize of $60,000 is	$60 000	5	Prizes of 1 000 are	5.000
1	Prize of 20 000 is	20 000	10	" 500 are	5 000
1	" 10 000 is	10 000	2	" 400 are	800
1	" 5 000 is	5 000	2	" 300 are	600
1	" 4,000 is	4,000	2	" 200 are	400
1	" 3 000 is	3,000	50	" 150 are	7,500
1	" 2,000 is	2000	100	" 100 are	10 000
1	" 1 500 is	1,500	100	" 95 are	9 500
1	" 1 100 is	1,100	100	" 85 are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,418 .....Amounting to.....$212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets		$60
" " "	half tickets	30
" " "	quarter "	15
" " "	eighth "	7 50

LOOK AT THIS!
A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE
THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday.

1 Capital Prize of			$23,000
1 Prize of			4,500
1 Prize of			4,000
1 Prize of			3,000
1 Prize of			2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700 are		7,000
40 Prizes of	175 are		7,000
50 Prizes of	125 are		6,250
259 Prizes of	80 are		20,720
64 Prizes of	50 are		3,200
64 Prizes of	30 are		1,920
64 Prizes of	20 are		1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10 are		56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5 are		141,120
34,412 Prizes amounting to			$281,481 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose your money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

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McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1860

James P. Boles.	Mrs. Mary S. Michel.
J. Blackburn.	Miss Nancy E Odell.
Thomas Brown.	Henry Phillips.
Jos. Chapman.	Miss T. W. Pulliam.
Samuel Cruse.	" Esther C. Peeler.
Miss A. F Creamer.	" Laura Shapping.
Moses Evins.	" H F Stafford.
Messrs. Eccles & Co.	" Ella Stewart.
W. J. Featherston.	B. A. Spaugh.
Mordecca Houck.	Calvin Taylor.
A. M. Jordan.	Mrs. Calvin Transu.
Miss Anna Jonson.	Wm. Wood.
" Rebecca Kidd.	Geo. Waisenfelder, or
" Cath. Lumly.	Whitfield.
" Eliza Meacum.	Charles Werner.
Albert Watson 2	John Yarbrey.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April. 1st, 1860.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

FINE **Extracts** and **Perfumery** of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

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The Ready Family Soap Maker,

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It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.

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☞ Be sure you get the original and the patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. [jan 20-40-3m

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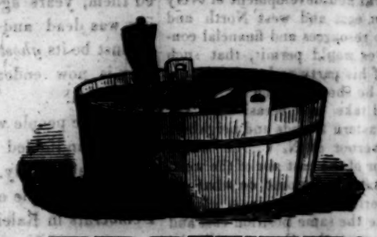

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A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

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Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

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LIVER INVIGORATOR
LIVER DEBILITATES.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now re- dence in all the diseases sorted to with confi- for which it is recom- mended.

It has cured thous- ands within the last two years who had giv- en up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unso- licited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be a- dapted to the temper- ament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Com- plaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Di- arrhœa, Summer Com- plaints, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Cos- tiveness, Cholic, Chole ra, Cholera Morbus Cholera Infantum, Fla- lence, Jaundice, Fe- male Weaknesses, and may be used success- fully as an Ordinary Flamiy Medicine. It will cure Sick Head ache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty min utes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of the attack.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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SANFORD'S
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CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have used the Pills and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal and are good and safe, in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as derangements of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, ends in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all inflammatory diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too tedious to mention in this advertisement. Doses, 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the trade in all the large towns.

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The Great Grand Discovery.
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Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Diseases, Fullness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegantly coated with gum—free from taste and will not gripe, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels costive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these pills once or twice per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramps and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

Radway's Regulating Pills.

Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

THEY CURE

Costiveness,	Indigestion,
Heart-burn,	Dyspepsia,
Biliousness,	Constipation,
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Palpitation of Heart,	Congestion.

They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to fits of Apoplexy, Epilepsie, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand. **Price 25 cents.**

Ask for Radway's Regulators, or Regulating Pills.